	5	2 2 3 2 3	83
Calls	ic you	2 30 8	Dec
- Commission of the Commission		3 3 -13	
Morning gun fire	and reveille 6	.00 A. M.	6.30 A M.
Morning roll cail	and prayers	45 A. M.	7 15 A. M.
Breakinst		.00 A. M.	7.30 A. M.
Sick inspection.		.30 A M.	7.65 A. M.
	tion 7		8,05 A. M.
Call to second for			9.00 A. M.
Call to third fores			9.60 A. M.
Call to fourth fore			10 56 A. M.
Call to tifth foren			11.56 A. M.
Call to d nner		2.55 P. M.	12 55 P. M.
Call to first after			1.56 P. M.
Call to second a t			2 56 P. M.
Call to drill	***********	4.10 P. M.	4.10 P. M.
Evening gun fire			9.30 P. M.
Tals		0 00 P. M.	10.00 P. M.
	F3	-3	- · · · · · ·
	22303	5 9	2.483
Culls.	6 50	20	2 8
Cutts.	267.4	- 4	2805
	5 5 8 8	20.20	1 4 4 7
Evening roll call:	nd pa-	10,000	CHIEF HE CAN
Poste.		5.15 P. M.	6.30 P M-

ä	Virginia regiments	2,500
	Brigadier General T. S. Carnett (killed), command- ing Second brigade, Stonewall division	200
•	Brigadier General Hayes, Louisiana brigade, four	- 4.
	regiments	2,000
4	Brigadier General Hoke's brigade	2,000
9	Brigadier General Henry Heth's brigade	I com
4	General J. E. B. Stuart, of the cavalry, assumed of the division after General Jackson was c	arrial
8	of the field.	
g	GENERAL JUBAL A. RARLY'S DIVISION.	til
9	Brigadier General Barksdale, Mississippian brigade,	
	consisting of Twenty first, Eighteenth, Seven- teenth and Thirteenth Mississippiaus	
8	teenth and Thirteenth Mississippians	2,000
9	Brigadier General Gordon's Georgian brigade	1,800
В	Brig. Gen. Robert L. Wright's Georgian brigade Brigadier Gen. Jos. L. Kemper's Virginia brigade,	2,000
ч	Brigadier Gen. Jos. L. Kemper s Virginia brigade,	
3	consisting of the First, Seventh, Eleventh and	1,800
а	Rrigadier General Grymes' brig ide	2,000
-	CONTROL OF AND IN ANDROGOVÍO DIFFERIOR	
	Brigadier General Pussy's brigade By rebei	
9	Brig. Gen. Wm. Mahone's brigade - By rebel	
u	Brig. Gen. Wm. Mahone's brigade accounts	0,000
9	Brigadier General Perry, Tennessee brigade Brigadier General Gregg's South Carolina brigade, consisting of First, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Four-	2,000
8	Brigadier General Gregg's South Carolina brigade.	ATTEN
	consisting of First, Twelfth, Thirteenta, Four-	
	teenth and First Rilles	2,200
	Brigadier General Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade	2,000
	Brigadier General A. G. Jenkins' brigade	2,000
	Brit. Gen. Robert Toombs' S. C. brigade	2,000
Щ	Brigadier General Fields' brigade	
ĕ	GENERAL RICHARD E. RHODE'S (PROMOTED ON THE FIR	LD BY
ø	GEN. JACKSON) DIVISION (D. II. HILL'S OLD DIVISION	1).
9	Brigadier General Colquitt's brigade	2,000
9	Brigadier General Ma ey's brigade	2,000
•	Brigadier General Lane, North Carolina brigade,	2,000
٠	Brigadier General Lane, North Caronna brigade,	2,000
	consisting of the . even h, Eighteenth, Thirty- seventh, Thirty-third and Twenty eighth regi-	2,800
	ments.	2,000
	Brigadier General Archer's Tennesscean brigade,	
	c asisting of the First, Seventh, Fourteenth and	1000
	Nineteenth Tennessee and Fifth Alabama	2,500
	GENERAL TRIMBLE'S DIVISION.	2000
9	Brigadier General Couston commanding.	
28	Brigadier General Smith's Virginia brigade, consist-	
	ing of the Thirtee th, Forty-ninth, Fifty second and Fifty eighth Virginia regiments	
3	and Fifty eighth Virginia regiments	2,000
a	Brig. Gen Colston's (commanded by Colonel)	1,800
	Brigadier General Colquitt's brigade	1,800
•	Brigadier General Pender's North Carolina bri-	2,000
•	gade, consisting of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth,	2,000
1	Twenty second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-	2,500
	eighth regiments	-
	GENERAL M'LAW'S DIVISION.	
ľ	Brigadier General Nichols' brigade	2,000
ı	Brigadior General Warren's brigade	2,000
ø	Brigadier General Woffard's brigade	2,000
в	Brigadier General Kershaw's brigade	=,000

either for cavalry or artillery, however valueble they may be for the pursuits of peace. Such a class of horses can never be g a to face the flery front of cannon, or to charge the serviced ranks of glistening bayonets. "Hood and make the award. That men appointed in such a

meny which to advance their cavairy opened the way for them. Whenever they wanted to escape they did escape, because we had no cavairy able to follow them." When the guerills John Morgan made his raids into Kentucky, he seized and mounted his followers upon the highly bred stock which cover the surface of the Blue Grass region of that State, the progeny of such world renowned raders as Wagner, Grey Eagle, Boston, Vancial, Gloscoo, Albion, Yorkshire and others. But the majority of Southern horses are either half bred or three quarters bred stock—the very best adapted for cavairy, combining alike speed, size, en furance and intelligence in a high degree. The superferity of the cavairy horses furnished by Southern States in the Mexican war over the Northern was universally remarked, owing to their greater speed and capability to withstand fatigue and travel. The same and capability to withstand fatigue and travel. The se superiority is still found to provail.

When war broke out and the government issued notice of its readiness to recent tenders for cavalry and artill lery 1000, one handred and fifty dollars per head was the standard contract price. The horses first supplied the government at this price—which was a fair and equitable one—were of a much superior quality to any that have since been furnished; but from the very commencement that blighting system of corruptions which seems to throw its upon shade over very department of the administration was

monoy than the price demanded of government.

In the North the majority of the government contracts for horses are taken by New York dealers the sphere whose operations is contreed in that part of the city in Twenty fourth street between Third and Fourth average and which is known throughout the country as "cally Head." Most of these dealers are leagued together, and in putting in their contracts a "colough dischost holes." exists as to the price fixed upon. The difference in this respect, in the tender of prices, whenever government is in the market for horses, rarely exceeds two dolfers a head at the outside, and to whichever party the contract dred horacs, as the case may be. This mode of "cooking the contracts" makes things pleasant to the parties into rested, and does away with one of the evils of completi-tion—the reduction of prices. The dealers have already experienced the effects of opposition in this respect At the commencement of the war the government contract price was \$150. It is now reduced to \$125. As this reduction curtails the contractor's profits, who has

contract price ws \$150. It is now reduced to \$125. As this reduction curtails the contractor's profits, who has now to pay an advanced price for his horses in consequence of their scarcity—them dural result of the vastly increased demand—he is compelled, in self-defence, to adopt a course of proceeding which shall bring up his profits to the previous standard.

Having obtained his contract, the design at once commoness operations by despatching his agents (who are meassarily good judges of horses, both as to their physical condition and formation, and their measury worth over the country, with plenty of funds, to buy all and every thing in the shape of horsefesh their judgment approves. Sometimes the contractor travels himself. Some travel through the interior parts of Pounsylvania, others thin, and others again scour the horsebreeding regions of Michigan. The prices they give vary according to the quality of the animal—running as low as \$46, but averaging from \$75 to \$90. All kinds of horses, with the exception of really good ones, are to be seen in one of those lots when they arrive in New York, and are taken to the contractor's stables at Buil's Head. The country has been seened for horses, the agents thinking that anything on four legs, as long as it has no palpable blemtah or fault, will do for government. Stage and railroad car horses, draught horses too much worn out for farm work, cart horses, the veriest screws and weeds, are here represented. A person wishing to see the class of horses palmal upon the government. through the stables there in which they are temperary located. The standard height fixed by government for cavalry and artillery horses is fifteen and a half hands; for ambulance horses, eixteen bands; standard age, from five to eight years. Frequently a promising, likely horse is brought in among the lot; but such a one is considered "too good for government" by the contractor, and he is set aside to be sold, in most cases, for more than the government price. Many horses, whose missions the government price. than the government price. Many horzes, whose mise-rable appearance is too palpably glaring to pass oven a cursory inspection, are kept a while in the contractor's stables until they get into a sufficiently presentable con-

Formerly all horses destinot for the service were obliged to be taken to the head quarters at Washington for the official inspection. Now, however, the contractors have induced government, and justiy so, too, to establish a bureau of impection in this city. As soon as a let of horses strive at the contractors' stables the official is notified of the fact. Entering the promises, the doors are immediately closed, and the public rigidly excluded from witnessing how the process of impection is managed. It is by no means a protracted one—a harried, cursory ex-amination of each horse; and the immediate iranding of the letters U. S. on his near shoulder with a hot from lows, if the animal is approved of. The beitef that an understood arrangement exists between the contractor and inspector as to the passing of the horses shown seems to prevail universally among the denizers of the locality of Bull's Head. We, however, are not propored to enderse the truth of such an impression. That the contractors have realized and are realizing immense fortunes by their operations cannot be denied. That numbers of the house passed by the inspector quickly turn out utterly assecs, unsound and valgeless, experience has proved. That go such animals is also true. We have heard that many of our leading contractors are by no means easy in their boots. fearing a thorough govern sental investigation into the entire system under which they have grown wealthy.

As soon as the horses have received the brand of "Un-

dition for passing the ordeal.

As soon as the norms have received the brand of "On-cle Sam" they are regarded as has distinct property, and, if not immediately despatched off, remain in the stables of the contractor at the government existence. The usual rate, we are informed, is axity-five conts a head per day, and it sometimes happens that at the figure they occasionally remain long enough to "cat their heads off." Instances are alleged to be pieutiful as biastic-berries where horses that have once passed the ordes? have subsequently been weeded out, repurchased by the same contractor or his colleagues, and resold again to government and again passed. The concealing of the original brand, it is aloged, can now be effected by case ing the growth of the hair again on the piece where the branding is not sufficiently deep to destroy the reproduc tive powers of the epidermis of the horse. We give these statements for what they are worth, leaving so others the task of estimating their truth.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF INSPECTORS.

responsible dates of government inspector of army he sea, the possession of a thorough knowledge of the physical structure of the horse, his internal economy, and power to detect any external elemish or mallormation, would, we should naturally judge, be as indispensable as investy and integrity of character. Government, however, does not see the necessity of the possession of such knowledge on the part of the imspector. Instead of apand make the award. That men appointed in such a manner can be expected to descet those hidden and, minure systems of disease, bleminkes or malformation to which horseliesh is heir, cannot be supposed. No wonder, then, that the public mency is recklessly squandered away by milkens is consequence of the inhunests and incapacity of those who have the surveillance of this particular department. Contractors grow fat and wealthy under the system we have described; but a say of reckening will surely come, however indeductely preservated it may at present appear.

We will now trace the career of the horses which have been certified by the proper official to be qualified in every respect to enter the cavalry ranks of the United States army. No attempt is made to meetic it